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號六廿百六千九萬一第

日五初月四年酉辛

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 12TH, 1921.

四拜禮 號二十月五年十國民華中

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**TIME-TABLE.**

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " 8.30 " " 10 "	
9.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 "	
10.00 " " 10.30 " " 10 "	
11.00 " " 11.30 " " 10 "	
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	
1.00 " " 1.30 " " 10 "	
2.00 " " 2.30 " " 10 "	
3.00 " " 3.30 " " 10 "	
4.00 " " 4.30 " " 10 "	
5.00 " " 5.30 " " 10 "	
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 10 "	
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 10 "	
11.00 " " 12.00 " " 10 "	
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	
1.00 " " 1.30 " " 10 "	
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6.00 " " 6.30 " " 10 "	
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
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11.00 " " 12.00 " " 10 "	
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	
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3.00 " " 3.30 " " 10 "	
4.00 " " 4.30 " " 10 "	
5.00 " " 5.30 " " 10 "	
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 10 "	

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## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice.  
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20
	Local	Local	Through Express	Local	Through Slow	Local	Through Slow	Local	Through Slow	Local	Through Slow	Local	Through Slow	Local	Through Slow	Local	Through Slow	Local	Through Slow	Local
CANTON (Tai She Tan) dep.			8.00		8.45		8.50		9.00		9.10		9.20		9.30		9.40		9.50	
Shen Chai dep.			8.11		8.56		9.01		9.11		9.21		9.31		9.41		9.51		10.01	
Shen Chai arr.			8.17		9.02		9.07		9.17		9.27		9.37		9.47		9.57		10.07	
Shen Chai dep.			8.28		9.13		9.18		9.28		9.38		9.48		9.58		10.08		10.18	
Shen Chai arr.			8.34		9.19		9.24		9.34		9.44		9.54		10.04		10.14		10.24	
Shen Chai dep.			8.39		9.24		9.29		9.39		9.49		9.59		10.09		10.19		10.29	
Shen Chai arr.			8.45		9.30		9.35		9.45		9.55		10.05		10.15		10.25		10.35	
Shen Chai dep.			8.50		9.35		9.40		9.50		10.00		10.10		10.20		10.30		10.40	
Shen Chai arr.			8.56		9.41		9.46		9.56		10.06		10.16		10.26		10.36		10.46	
Shen Chai dep.			9.01		9.46		9.51		10.01		10.11		10.21		10.31		10.41		10.51	
Shen Chai arr.			9.07		9.52		9.57		10.07		10.17		10.27		10.37		10.47		10.57	
Shen Chai dep.			9.12		9.57		10.02		10.12		10.22		10.32		10.42		10.52		11.02	
Shen Chai arr.			9.18		10.03		10.08		10.18		10.28		10.38		10.48		10.58		11.08	
Shen Chai dep.			9.23		10.08		10.13		10.23		10.33		10.43		10.53		11.03		11.13	
Shen Chai arr.			9.29		10.14		10.19		10.29		10.39		10.49		10.59		11.09		11.19	
Shen Chai dep.			9.34		10.19		10.24		10.34		10.44		10.54		11.04		11.14		11.24	
Shen Chai arr.			9.40		10.25		10.30		10.40		10.50		11.00		11.10		11.20		11.30	
Shen Chai dep.			9.45		10.30		10.35		10.45		10.55		11.05		11.15		11.25		11.35	
Shen Chai arr.			9.51		10.36		10.41		10.51		11.01		11.11		11.21		11.31		11.41	
Shen Chai dep.			9.56		10.41		10.46		10.56		11.06		11.16		11.26		11.36		11.46	
Shen Chai arr.			10.02		10.47		10.52		11.02		11.12		11.22		11.32		11.42		11.52	
Shen Chai dep.			10.07		10.52		10.57		11.07		11.17		11.27		11.37		11.47		11.57	
Shen Chai arr.			10.13		11.08		11.13		11.23		11.33		11.43		11.53		12.03		12.13	
Shen Chai dep.			10.18		11.13		11.18		11.28		11.38		11.48		11.58		12.08		12.18	
Shen Chai arr.			10.24		11.19		11.24		11.34		11.44		11.54		12.04		12.14		12.24	
Shen Chai dep.			10.29		11.24		11.29		11.39		11.49		11.59		12.09		12.19		12.29	
Shen Chai arr.			10.35		11.30		11.35		11.45		11.55		12.05		12.15		12.25		12.35	
Shen Chai dep.			10.40		11.35		11.40		11.50		12.00		12.10		12.20		12.30		12.40	
Shen Chai arr.			10.46		11.41		11.46		11.56		12.06		12.16		12.26		12.36		12.46	
Shen Chai dep.			10.51		11.46		11.51		12.01		12.11		12.21		12.31		12.41		12.51	
Shen Chai arr.			10.57		11.52		11.57		12.07		12.17		12.27		12.37		12.47		12.57	
Shen Chai dep.			11.02		11.57		12.02		12.12		12.22		12.32		12.42		12.52		13.02	
Shen Chai arr.			11.08		12.03		12.08		12.18		12.28		12.38		12.48		12.58		13.08	
Shen Chai dep.			11.13		12.08		12.13		12.23		12.33		12.43		12.53		13.03		13.13	
Shen Chai arr.			11.19		12.14		12.19		12.29		12.39		12.49		12.59		13.09		13.19	
Shen Chai dep.			11.24		12.19		12.24		12.34		12.44		12.54		13.04		13.14		13.24	
Shen Chai arr.			11.30		12.25		12.30		12.40		12.50		13.00		13.10		13.20		13.30	
Shen Chai dep.			11.35		12.30		12.35		12.45		12.55		13.05		13.15		13.25		13.35	
Shen Chai arr.			11.41		12.36		12.41		12.51		13.01		13.11		13.21		13.31		13.41	
Shen Chai dep.			11.46		12.41		12.46		12.56		13.06		13.16		13.26		13.36		13.46	
Shen Chai arr.			11.52		12.47		12.52		13.02		13.12		13.22		13.32		13.42		13.52	
Shen Chai dep.			11.57		12.52		12.57		13.07		13.17		13.27		13.37		13.47		13.57	
Shen Chai arr.			12.03		12.58		13.03		13.13		13.23		13.33		13.43		13.53		14.03	
Shen Chai dep.			12.08		13.03		13.08		13.18		13.28		13.38		13.48		13.58		14.08	
Shen Chai arr.			12.14		13.09		13.14		13.24		13.34		13.44		13.54		14.04		14.14	
Shen Chai dep.			12.19		13.14		13.19		13.29		13.39		13.49		13.59		14.09		14.19	
Shen Chai arr.			12.25		13.20		13.25		13.35		13.45		13.55		14.05		14.15		14.25	
Shen Chai dep.			12.30		13.25		13.30		13.40		13.50		14.00		14.10		14.20		14.30	
Shen Chai arr.			12.36		13.31		13.36		13.46		13.56		14.06		14.16		14.26		14.36	
Shen Chai dep.			12.41		13.36		13.41		13.51		14.01		14.11		14.21		14.31		14.41	
Shen Chai arr.			12.47		13.42		13.47		13.57		14.07		14.17		14.27		14.37		14.47	
Shen Chai dep.			12.52		13.47		13.52		14.02		14.12		14.22		14.32		14.42		14.52	
Shen Chai arr.			12.58		13.53		13.58		14.08		14.18		14.28		14.38		14.48		14.58	
Shen Chai dep.			13.03		14.08		14.13		14.23		14.33		14.43		14.53		15.03		15.13	
Shen Chai arr.			13.09		14.14		14.19		14.29		14.39		14.49		14.59		15.09		15.19	
Shen Chai dep.			13.14		14.19		14.24		14.34		14.44		14.54		15.04		15.14		15.24	
Shen Chai arr.			13.20		14.25		14.30		14.40		14.50		15.00		15.10		15.20		15.30	
Shen Chai dep.			13.25		14.30		14.35		14.45		14.55		15.05		15.15		15.25		15.35	
Shen Chai arr.			13.31		14.36		14.41		14.51		15.01		15.11		15.21		15.31		15.41	
Shen Chai dep.			13.36		14.41		14.46		14.56		15.06		15.16		15.26		15.36		15.46	
Shen Chai arr.			13.42		14.47		14.52		15.02		15.12		15.22		15.32		15.42		15.52	
Shen Chai dep.			13.47		14.52		14.57		15.07		15.17		15.27		15.37		15.47		15.57	
Shen Chai arr.			13.53		14.58		15.03		15.13		15.23		15.33		15.43		15.53		16.03	
Shen Chai dep.			13.58		15.03		15.08		15.18		15.28		15.38		15.48		15.58		16.08	
Shen Chai arr.			14.04		15.09		15.14		15.24		15.34		15.44		15.54		16.04		16.14	
Shen Chai dep.			14.09		15.14		15.19		15.29		15.39		15.49		15.59		16.09		16.19	
Shen Chai arr.			14.15		15.20		15.25		15.35		15.45		15.55		16.05		16.15		16.25	
Shen Chai dep.			14.20		15.25		15.30		15.40		15.50		16.00		16.10		16.20		16.30	
Shen Chai arr.			14.26		15.31		15.36		15.46		15.56		16.06		16.16		16.26		16.36	
Shen Chai dep.			14.31		15.36		15.41		15.51		16.01		16.11		16.21		16.31		16.41	
Shen Chai arr.			14.37		15.42		15.47		15.57		16.07		16.17		16.27		16.37		16.47	
Shen Chai dep.			14.42		15.47		15.52		16.02		16.12		16.22		16.32		16.42		16.52	
Shen Chai arr.			14.48		15.53		15.58		16.08		16.18		16.28		16.38		16.48		16.58	
Shen Chai dep.			14.53		15.58		16.03		16.13		16.23		16.33		16.43		16.53		17.03	
Shen Chai arr.			14.59		16.04		16.09		16.19		16.29		16.39		16.49		16.59		17.09	
Shen Chai dep.			15.04		16.09		16.14		16.24		16.34		16.44		16.54		17.04		17.14	
Shen Chai arr.			15.10		16.15		16.20		16.30		16.40		16.50		17.00		17.10		17.20	
Shen Chai dep.			15.15		16.20		16.25		16.35		16.45		16.55		17.05		17.15		17.25	
Shen Chai arr.			15.21		16.26		16.31		16.41		16.51		17.01		17.11		17.21		17.31	
Shen Chai dep.			15.26		16.31		16.36		16.46		16.56		17.06		17.16		17.26		17.36	
Shen Chai arr.			15.32		16.37		16.42		16.52		17.02		17.12		17.22		17.32			



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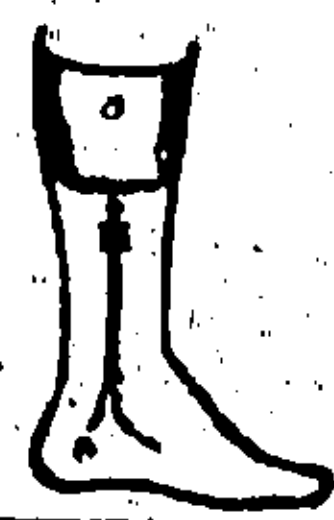
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## THE INCREASED RATES.

### PUBLIC INDIGNATION MEETING IN THEATRE ROYAL.

#### GOVERNMENT ASKED TO RESCIND ITS RESOLUTION.

The meeting called by a joint committee of the Constitutional Reform Association and the Kowloon Residents' Association, to protest against the increase of the house rates, was largely attended. The body of the Theatre, in which the meeting was held, yesterday, was well filled. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., presided.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock said:—Gentlemen, I have been asked, as Chairman of the Constitutional Reform Association, which with the Kowloon Residents' Association has convened this meeting, to take the chair this afternoon. I need hardly say I have very much pleasure in doing so. The well-attended meeting which I see before me here in this theatre, I think, should convince the Government that the community has been deeply stirred by the proposal to increase house rates in this Colony. I shall not detain you any longer now but will call upon Captain Wheeler, the President of the Kowloon Residents' Association, to move a resolution in connection with this matter.

#### THE RESOLUTION

Captain F. T. WHEELER said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I beg leave to move the following resolution, namely:—

That this public meeting petitions the Government that the recent Resolution of the Legislative Council for the increase of House Rates be rescinded.

The Kowloon Residents' Association has, ever since its formation, been fighting for the principle of cheap rents, and in some instances they have recorded their thanks to the Government for obtaining a reduction of rents at Kowloon. Under these circumstances it is all the more disappointing to be confronted with the recent proposed increase of roughly 50 per cent. in the rates—an increase which must inevitably result in a corresponding rise in rents, and which is physically capable of being used by an unscrupulous landlord as a pretext for levying an increased rental altogether disproportionate to the additional rate. Nor is it only the Europeans of limited means who will be affected by the proposed increase in rates. The mischief extends down through all classes of the community to the Chinese workman, whose willing and cheerful labour, obtainable at a moderate rate, is one of the important assets of the Colony. The Economic Resources Committee show, in their report, that the labour problem figures prominently in the industrial development of Hongkong, and they emphasise the fact that "high rent is a serious factor militating against industrial development," and gives a decided advantage in favour of Canton against Hongkong. As I understand that there will be other speakers I will not detain you any longer, but will rest content with commending the resolution which I have moved to your favourable consideration.

#### CHINESE SUPPORT

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK: I have much pleasure, on behalf of the Chinese, in seconding the resolution. Some of the points raised by the proposer have formed topics of discussion by the Chinese ever since the announcement was made that the house rate would be increased by seven per cent., and have been included in their representations to me as their senior representative on the Legislative Council. The object of the resolution has the hearty support and sympathy, therefore, of the Chinese.—(Applause.) The increase means more to shop-keepers and the wage-earning classes than to the owners of property and the well-to-do.—(Applause.) The former form the bulk of the population and they have fewer opportunities of finding the wherewithal to meet the extra impost. In recent years, owing to the unrest in the neighbouring provinces and to the anticipated expansion of trade in the Far East after the war, there has been an unusual rush for house accommodation in the Colony. This, together with a certain amount of speculation in landed property at a more recent date has sent rents up to a point almost unbearable to the poor.—(Loud applause.) It should be remembered that an increase of rent means an increase in assessment and this has already benefited the Government. Rents were showing a tendency to rise still higher, owing to the

advanced prices paid for houses by investors or speculators, whatever they might be called. More houses were under construction to meet the increased demand and the tax the Government was now being asked to remit would be made good—if not fully, at least to a large extent—with the increase in assessable value.—(Applause.) Moreover, in the opinion of competent persons, the new Stamp Ordinance would bring in more than the estimate.—(Applause.)

#### PORTUGUESE VIEW.

Mr. A. F. B. SILVA-NETTO: I was asked to say a few words as President of the Club Lusitano, the oldest Portuguese institution in the Colony, and on behalf of its members. I thank the joint committee of the C.R.A. and K.R.A. for their kind invitation. The rates question is of vital importance to all taxpayers; practically everyone will be affected, either directly or indirectly, by the increased taxation, which, if carried into effect, will be very hard on the wage-earning classes, especially the members of the Portuguese community. The scarcity of housing accommodation causes a serious increase in house rents, and tenants who cannot afford to pay the higher rents demanded have to clear out and look for quarters elsewhere. The housing problem is very acutely felt and the problem was partly solved by some of the Portuguese acquiring houses in Kowloon, whereas others had to find homes at Homantin and in other parts of the Colony. The effect of this taxation has been to put very serious obstacles in the way of those who have acquired houses and those who aspire to build their own homes in Kowloon or elsewhere in the Colony. The efforts of the Government to solve the housing problem by promising to grant loans on easy terms for building purposes and the recommendations of the Economic Resources Committee are all defeated by the increased taxation on houses.—(Applause.) When the rates were increased as a war measure to assist in meeting the imperial expenditure, the ratepayers cheerfully bore the extra 7 per cent., but I do not think the time is now ripe, or opportune to raise the rates to 20 per cent., when the stress of the business depression is so keenly felt. For the last twenty years the value of real-estate property in this Colony has been steadily increasing and the rateable value has automatically increased. Therefore, you see there is no reason or justification for this increase in taxation. On behalf of the members of my Club I have much pleasure in giving my ardent support to the resolution just proposed by Captain Wheeler and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

#### BUSINESS MAN'S OPINION.

Mr. OWEN HUGHES said: I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution and endorsing the views expressed by the previous speakers, but I think it would not be out of place also to convey through this meeting the opinion of the average man in the merchant class of this Colony.—(Applause.) Mr. Silva Netto mentioned that we are passing through a time of great depression, and no one can gainsay that. It seems to me the time has surely come when instead of extraordinary expenditure being incurred which is supposed to have necessitated the placing of this taxation on the public, the curtailment of expenditure and strict economy should be observed.—(Applause.) We should endeavour by all possible means to impress this upon the Government and so in some way relieve the community of the heavy burden that is being placed on the mercantile community.—(Applause.)

Mr. J. H. MCGUIGAN said: I should just like to say a few words with your permission. If we had a really democratic Government with the knowledge, the will, and the power to enact legislation which would promote the well-being of the whole community we should probably have found ourselves here to-night supporting some measure of taxation that would tend to give us an increased supply of better and cheaper houses. Instead

of that we find ourselves in the unfortunate position of being here to protest against a non-representative Government imposing taxation that will decrease the supply of houses and make rents dearer, and thereby cause an inferior class of building to be erected.—(Applause.) We appear to be taking ourselves very seriously on the subject to-night, but I have an uncomfortable feeling that the Hongkong Government will take just about as much notice of us as if we were so many little boys digging sand on a beach when the tide is out. I may be wrong and I hope events will prove that I am wrong. But if I should prove to be correct, what are you going to do about it? What can you do about it?

A voice: Nothing.

#### THE WHOLE HOG.

Mr. MCGUIGAN: I do not think that there is a single member of the Legislative Council who really likes this tax. I do not think there is one of them who has not sufficient intelligence to know that it will have a detrimental effect upon housing conditions. We know that there is already an overcrowded population and we know that the effect will be to squeeze them more closely together. If you go back a few years to the outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis, we sent then to America for an expert—I don't know that it was really necessary to send to America for a man to tell us the cause of it. To my recollection his report might be summed up in two or three words—"a congested population is the cause of this; and if you want to avoid that in future you will have to spread your population out a bit." Now in the face of that, your unrepresentative Government opposes it. They are in the position of having incurred expenditure and they must have an income, and they know that if they look to any other quarter for it they may meet with more effective opposition. It appears to me that we are helpless and must submit. Therefore I contend that before we can do anything on this question of taxation we have got to have a reform of the constitution.—(Loud applause.) We must have such a reform as will make all the non-official members the representatives of the whole community.—(Applause.) I am not a member of the C.R.A. myself because they have not been working for a really democratic reform of the constitution. When they work for a really democratic reform of the constitution—one that will make the members of the Legislative Council the representatives of the whole community—I will contribute my little part along with the rest. But when they ask for something that will give special representation to special sections of the community I say it is futile.

A voice: You want to get the whole hog.

Mr. MCGUIGAN: What I would like to see is the members of the Legislative Council elected in the same way as members of Parliament are in England.—(Applause.) If we had a reform of the constitution and we had elected representatives of the people, then we might have some hope of getting some measure of reform that would reverse the order of things, and not a system of taxation which tends to prevent the normal increase of housing and the cheapening of rents. Under the present conditions in Hongkong if the Lord sent you down ready-made houses you would have nowhere to put them.—(Laughter.) In Australia the city of Sydney has a system of taxation different from this. Instead of taxing houses they take the taxes off the houses and impose a tax on the value of the site. That will bring the revenue in. That is the weak point of this resolution. You say that you object to it but you have not shown the Government how they may raise revenue by other means, and that is what they want to know. If you impose taxation upon the site the price of land would come down and the builder would be able to buy land at lower prices in order to build houses. However, I give my hearty support to the resolution as far as it goes.—(Applause.)

The Chairman: I am pleased to see that Mr. McGuigan, though not a member of our Association, is willing to go at least as far as the Association—in fact, he would go even further in the direction of reform than we propose to go at present. No doubt the Committee of the C.R.A. will bear in mind all suggestions received with regard to constitutional reform. Our resolutions on this question are purposely framed to embody certain general principles, and I do not think there is anything in them in conflict with the proposition Mr. McGuigan has laid down.

Mr. MCGUIGAN: What about the special representative of the Chamber of Commerce?

The Chairman: That is the only exception Mr. McGuigan can point out to us. I think—and in that respect I am more hopeful than Mr. McGuigan—that the cogent and well reasoned arguments delivered at this large and representative public meeting will have weight with the Government.—(Applause.) The Government, having listened reasonably to arguments as to the operation of the Stamp Bill, cannot logically refuse to listen and give due weight to these arguments. As to how the Government is to make revenue and expenditure meet, the Colony is by no means in such a low financial position as to render it necessary to impose this 7 per cent. increase of rates at all.—(Applause.)—The Government will shortly be realising, from the sale of the old Post Office site, a large sum of money, probably between one and a half and two million dollars. Furthermore, the Government has actually invested in Government stocks a reserve of nearly four and a half million dollars, so that it cannot be said that the Colony is on its beam ends. There is also the point referred to by my hon. friend, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, and I quite agree with him in thinking that the Government will be very agreeably surprised by the amount of revenue received from the Stamp Ordinance. I believe it will be a great deal more productive than the Government anticipated. Mr. McGuigan suggested that perhaps we ought to propose to the Government some form of fresh taxation. I hardly intended to touch on that point, but as it has been raised, perhaps I may mention one tax which seems to me an eminently fair one—a tax on passengers coming into the Colony by ocean-going steamers. Such a tax exists in the Philippine Islands, and it is easy of collection. It is only a question of making a passenger pay a small sum when he takes his passage for Hongkong, and it is surely fair that the tourists who come to us and have the pleasure of going round the island and the New Territory on our motor roads should pay something towards the enjoyment of the view.—(Applause.)—Now, gentlemen, I think that the other points have been so fully and ably dealt with by other speakers that I need not enlarge on them, and I will put the resolution to the meeting.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

This concluded the business, and the Chairman invited any interested in the question of constitutional reform to remain for the annual meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association which followed immediately.

#### THEFT BY A HOUSEBOY.

By taking the numbers of notes, Mrs. Tidbury, of No. 9, Coronation Road, Kowloon, was able to bring home to the delinquent thief she has been suffering from lately. At the Magistrate's yesterday, she charged her houseboy with the larceny of one \$1 note. Inspector Browne said that during the past two months, in which defendant had been in Mrs. Tidbury's employ, Mrs. Tidbury had suffered frequent losses from her cash drawer. On Tuesday Mrs. Tidbury took the numbers of all the bank-notes she had in her drawer and later discovered one \$1 note missing. She searched defendant and found on him a note, the number of which corresponded with a number she had noted. On defendant was also found a key, which fitted the lock of the drawer. Defendant was ordered to be whipped and detained for forty-eight hours.

#### MANNA IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Mr. Oscar Heizer, American Consul at Jerusalem, has sent an official report to the State Department at Washington, in which he states that manna, which is still being found in the regions of Upper Mesopotamia, in Kurdistan, and along the Persian frontier. The Consul says that manna falls in the form of dew during September, October, and November, and lodges upon the leaves of oak trees. Immediately after falling it hardens and assumes the form of grain, which is gathered in sheets spread under the trees.

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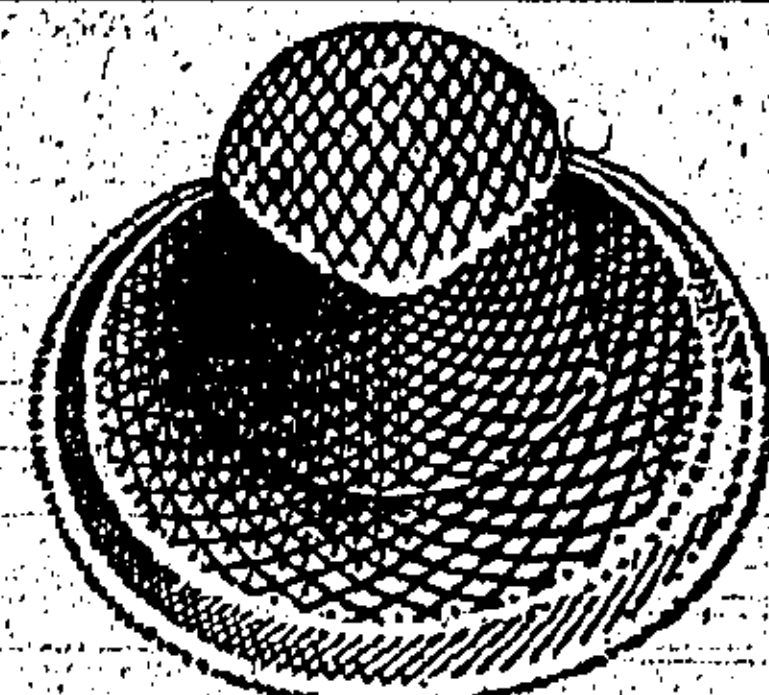
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## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

## HONGKONG'S CLAIMS AGAIN PRESENTED.

## PETITION TO BE PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Following the public meeting at the Theatre Royal, convened jointly by the Constitutional Reform Association and the Kowloon Ratepayers' Association to protest against the recent decision of the Government to increase the rates, the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong held its fourth annual general meeting last evening in the Theatre, and the Chairman (the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C.) gave an invitation to all interested in Constitutional Reform to remain while the resolution which were on the agenda on this subject were being discussed. A considerable number of people did so and withdrew later when the usual routine business of the annual meeting came to be transacted by members of the Association.

The following resolutions were on the agenda for consideration:—

- (1) That all the non-Chinese member of the Legislative Council be elected.
- (2) That a larger electoral body be adopted in the case of all such non-Chinese members, with the exception of the Representative of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
- (3) That there be an unofficial majority on the Legislative Council with such safeguards as are provided in the Constitution of Ceylon.
- (4) That a petition be sent to the House of Commons asking for the support of the Members in securing the above change in the Legislative Council.

## THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The CHAIRMAN in moving the resolutions before the meeting said as to the first one, that all non-Chinese members of the Legislative Council be elected, that the system of nomination was a survival from antiquity and not consonant with the present age. "I do not want to cast any reflections," continued Mr. Pollock, "upon the gentlemen who have been nominated by the Government to the Legislative Council from time to time—I am not considering individuals but the system. The second point I wish to make is that a larger electoral body should be adopted in the case of all such non-Chinese members, with the exception of the representative of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce. Objection was taken just now to that exception but in a business community like this, which exists by reason of trade and of which trade and shipping are the life-blood, the Committee, upon careful consideration, thought it important that the representative of the Chamber should be retained in order that the views of the Chamber upon commerce and shipping should be represented in the Council. I think there is such a representative in the case of the Straits Settlements.

The third resolution is that there be an unofficial majority on the Legislative Council with such safeguards as are provided in the constitution of Ceylon. There are some people in the Colony who are rather inclined to lose heart on this matter but if they will look round they will see indications that there is no reason for that, but on the contrary every reason for feeling encouraged. When I say that I do not mean in respect of the way we have been dealt with by successive Secretaries of State in having our resolutions turned down without a single reason being given for refusing any measure of constitutional reform. I will invite you, if you are inclined to despair, to look at what has been done and is being done in the sister Eastern Crown colonies of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements—(applause.)—In Ceylon, only last year, they obtained a constitution giving an unofficial majority on the Council of 23 to 14 and that constitution was given and made effective. In every case, the votes of the unofficial members were to prevail except when the Government certified that it was contrary to the interests of the Colony that a particular resolution should be passed or rejected. In that case the Governor can declare that only the official votes will count and can declare a resolution either passed or rejected by the official votes alone. That, again, is subject to the safeguard that where the Governor takes that unusual course he has to report the matter forthwith to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. That is the kind of safeguard we refer to when, in the third resolution, we ask that there be an unofficial majority on the Legislative

Council with such safeguards as are provided by the constitution of Ceylon. We do not see why we should not be treated with the same trust and confidence in this matter as the colony of Ceylon; we claim to be equally loyal; we claim that in the great war we, in this Colony, bore our fair share in men, money, and every kind of effort in the great struggle—(applause.) We think most emphatically that we should not be treated differently from Ceylon.

In confirmation of his reference to Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements as sister colonies of Hongkong, Mr. Pollock said that a few years ago they were all three dealt with in the same department of the Colonial Office—he did not know whether that was still the case, but he believed it was. At all events, they were closely connected in the matter of promotion of officials. A former Governor of Hongkong became the Governor of Ceylon; the present Governor, Sir Edward Stubbs, came here from the Colonial Secretaryship of Ceylon. Sir John Bucknill, formerly Attorney-General of Hongkong, went to the Straits Settlements to be Chief Justice, and from the Straits Settlements this Colony received as Colonial Secretary, the gentleman now administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn.

To pass on to the Straits Settlements, a few months ago a committee was appointed by the Straits Government, voluntarily, and that committee—of whom one of the members was the Attorney-General—unanimously recommended that there should be an unofficial majority on the Council there. I would like to read you a few of the observations made in the report in support of that recommendation. Referring to the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements they say:

There is a sense of unreality about its debates. The shadow of the official majority hangs over its proceedings. There is in fact no debate; it serves mainly as an opportunity for the airing of unofficial views to which attention may or may not be paid at the discretion of the Government. The real work of the unofficials lies outside the Council, as unofficial advisers to the Government, and of this the public knows nothing. Its ostensible function as a deliberative assembly is merely one of form and not of substance.

They go on to say: Secondly, we are of opinion that it does not arouse public interest and inspire confidence. The main reasons for this we consider to be (a) that the population has no voice in the appointment of its members, (b) that the unofficial membership is not able to keep in touch with the views of certain sections of the population, (c) the Council procedure with an official majority results in the identification of the official members with the Government rather than with the public. We consider that the first step in inducing public interest in the proceedings of the Council is that the official majority should be abandoned.

I think that report is a very striking confirmation of our hopes, which are that we shall also obtain, in due course, an unofficial majority in this Colony because we have Ceylon with an unofficial majority already obtained and a committee recommending one in the Straits Settlements. Therefore I see no reason why Hongkong need despair. In the official mind at home these three Eastern colonies are considered to be more or less on one plan; and why should the solitary exception to a general rule be made in the case of the loyal inhabitants of Hongkong?

The fourth resolution is that a petition be sent to the House of Commons asking for support in securing these changes in the Legislative Council. We are practically driven to this course. We have received replies from two different Secretaries of State, one in answer to the petition of 1916 and the other to resolutions passed in January, 1919, at a public meeting. In neither of these replies has there been vouchsafed to us a single reason for not granting a measure of constitutional reform. I tried recently in the Legislative Council to elicit whether that could really be so that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had given no reason in his despatch, and the answer was that he had given none. Under these circumstances we propose to resort to the procedure of 1894 when a

petition was sent to the House of Commons asking for a more representative form of Government, and it is our hope that this petition will be widely signed in the Colony, not only by members of the Association but by all those who feel that the cause we are trying to forward is worthy of support—(Applause.) I believe this question is sometimes side-tracked by people who say, "What do you want with an unofficial majority on the Legislative Council; why don't you go for a municipal council?" One reason is that the Legislative Council in Hongkong is to a very great extent a municipal council and performs those functions in a large measure. The way in which public works expenditure on purely municipal matters has risen in the last year or two is astonishing. In 1920 (Mr. Pollock remarked) expenditure for public works extraordinary was only 2½ millions out of 14½ millions. For 1921, the expenditure under this head was nearly 6 millions out of 14 millions, so that expenditure on public works extraordinary had doubled. But to this must be added £600,000, personal emoluments, and \$850,000 for public works recurrent; also over half-a-million dollars voted for the Sanitary Department—which might be considered a municipal department. Thus, 7 millions out of 14 millions, or 50 per cent. of the revenue for 1921 were spent on the P.W.D. and the Sanitary Department. He did not think those who suggested that the Council had nothing to do with municipal matters, and that the Association ought not to move for a reform of the Council, but for a municipal council, had made out a good case—(Applause.)

## MR. C. G. ALABASTER.

MR. C. G. ALABASTER, O.B.E., said: Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to second these resolutions. They are simpler than the resolutions of two years ago and for that very reason I think they will make a greater appeal to that great sense of right which lies at the basis of all loyal sentiment. The resolutions of two years ago were complicated by too much machinery. They pointed out a road, not necessarily the right road, but still a road, by which our constitution could have a little democracy knocked into it. In these resolutions we point to the principle, and leave the road to be found by those at home who say that they are not convinced that any change is desirable. The principles for which we are working are wider representation of the people made effective by their elected representatives in a majority. Without a majority their voice is ineffectual, as Mr. McGuigan pointed out earlier in the evening, and unless elected they are not representative. The members of this association are loyal to the Throne, loyal to the Flag, and loyal to the Empire—(applause)—but they are not satisfied with the constitution which was devised in the days when not only this section of the Empire but the whole Empire was in its infancy. We are not satisfied, we cannot be satisfied, with a constitution which disfranchises practically every man who fought in the war. Men in the United Kingdom who have a voice in shaping the very destinies of the Empire come here and find themselves voiceless on the purely municipal matters which come before our Legislative Council. I go even further than the learned mover of this resolution and say that our Legislative Council is not only practically a municipal council but is a municipal council and nothing else, and has not all the powers of some of the municipal councils at home or in Shanghai. It cannot without authority from home alter the emoluments of its own servants or dismiss them. It cannot without prior authority from Home impose differential duties, any restrictions or grant any privileges to any racial section of the community. It cannot deal with currency matters. It has no control whatever over imperial matters. Its jurisdiction is territorial, and a restricted territorial jurisdiction. It has no control over military lands and fortifications, or over the military or the navy—we do not seek any of these things. With all these safeguards and the additional safeguard that every ordinance passed is subject to disallowance at home, what possible argument can be advanced in defence of depriving those of the community who have a vote at home of a vote here?—(Applause.) I ask you therefore to confirm the principles enunciated in these resolutions, which will lead to unofficial control of our legislature—a control which is more necessary now than it ever was before when we see instances of squandering and reckless expenditure going on all round—(Applause.) These are no new

principles. In 1894 a similar petition to that which we now intend to present was presented to the House of Commons and signed by most of the leading residents of the Colony. In 1894 the revenue of the Colony was about two millions. Now it is about eighteen millions. In 1894 the Colony consisted of the island of Hongkong, with no motor road, and a small promontory at Tsimshui. There was no new territory. The building in which we are assembled was on the sea front and nobody could forget the great changes time would evolve. Now that we are a very important section of the Empire we say the time is long past for us to be absolutely controlled, not even by the whim of a bundle of officials—because the voice of the people is governed by the voice of one man—but that we should no longer be departmentally governed. I ask you to endorse these resolutions—(Applause.) The resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried.

## FORMAL BUSINESS.

The formal business of the meeting was then proceeded with, the Chairman presenting the annual report and statement of accounts.

Mr. Pollock pointed out that during the year the Association had interested itself in various matters of public interest. In conjunction with the Kowloon Residents Association they had called that afternoon's public meeting on the question of rates and they looked forward to co-operating with them still further in the future. He had no doubt that in the near future they would be able to find many subjects on which their co-operation would be desirable, and he trusted that the combined voice of the two organisations would carry due weight. As regards membership, they would see that it stood at present at 298, and the committee earnestly hoped that members would assist by getting in new members and also by handing in their yearly subscription of \$1 to the Honorary Treasurer. From the statement of accounts they would observe that the Association started the year with a balance of \$174.80, and finished up with a cash balance of \$299.02. He would like to express the gratitude of the Association to the Honorary Treasurer (Mr. Williams), and also to the acting honorary treasurer, (Mr. Blair). He would also like to express the thanks of the committee and the members of the Association to their Honorary Secretary (Mr. L. M. Whyte), who had worked very hard in their interests during the year. He was glad to say that Mr. Whyte had kindly consented to stand again as Honorary Secretary, as also had Mr. Williams agreed to stand again as Honorary Treasurer. He moved that the report be adopted and the accounts passed.

Mr. J. O. HUGHES seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.* Mr. J. O. HUGHES, in proposing the re-election of Mr. Pollock, as President of the Association, said he need not tell members the amount of work Mr. Pollock had done, or the interest he had taken in the affairs of the Association. When the proper time came no doubt they would have an opportunity of expressing to him their appreciation of his valuable services. He only hoped that they would have the honour of having Mr. Pollock as their President during the ensuing year.

Mr. DOWLEY seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Pollock briefly thanked members and stating that he would endeavour in the future to deserve their tributes.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the election as Vice-President of Mr. Alabaster whose public services were, he said, well known to all. Personally he was anxious to secure Mr. Alabaster's valuable services on account of the various municipal matters in connection with which they intended to extend their programme.

Mr. M. E. F. ARNEY seconded the resolution and it was carried. The re-election of Mr. L. M. Whyte as honorary secretary was agreed to on the motion of Mr. STEVENSON, seconded by Mr. PATTERSON.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the re-election of Mr. E. A. M. Williams as treasurer. Mr. JOSEPH seconded, and the motion was agreed to. Mr. POLLOCK pointed out that to Mr. Williams and to the acting honorary treasurer, (Mr. Blair) the Association owed a deep debt of gratitude for much hard work performed during the year.

Mr. H. A. CARTWRIGHT proposed the election of the Committee.

Mr. CRAWFORD seconded.

Mr. W. L. PATTERSON proposed that Mr. Cartwright's name be added to the list.

Mr. W. B. JACKSON seconded, and also proposed that Capt. Wheeler and Mr. Frost be appointed to the Committee. Mr. WHYTE seconded this. The additional names were accepted and the Committee was appointed as follows:—The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Dr. O. Forsyth, Messrs. J. P. Bragg, A. G. Coppin, W. A. Dowley, C. Montague Ede, D. Harvey, C. H. P. Hay, A. B. D. Ousland, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, W. B. Jackson, J. Owen Hughes, F. A. Joseph, A. B. Lowe, Evan Ormiston, W. L. Patterson, S. D. Seema, D. Y. Stevenson, H. A. Cartwright, B. L. Frost, and Captain F. N. Wheeler. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

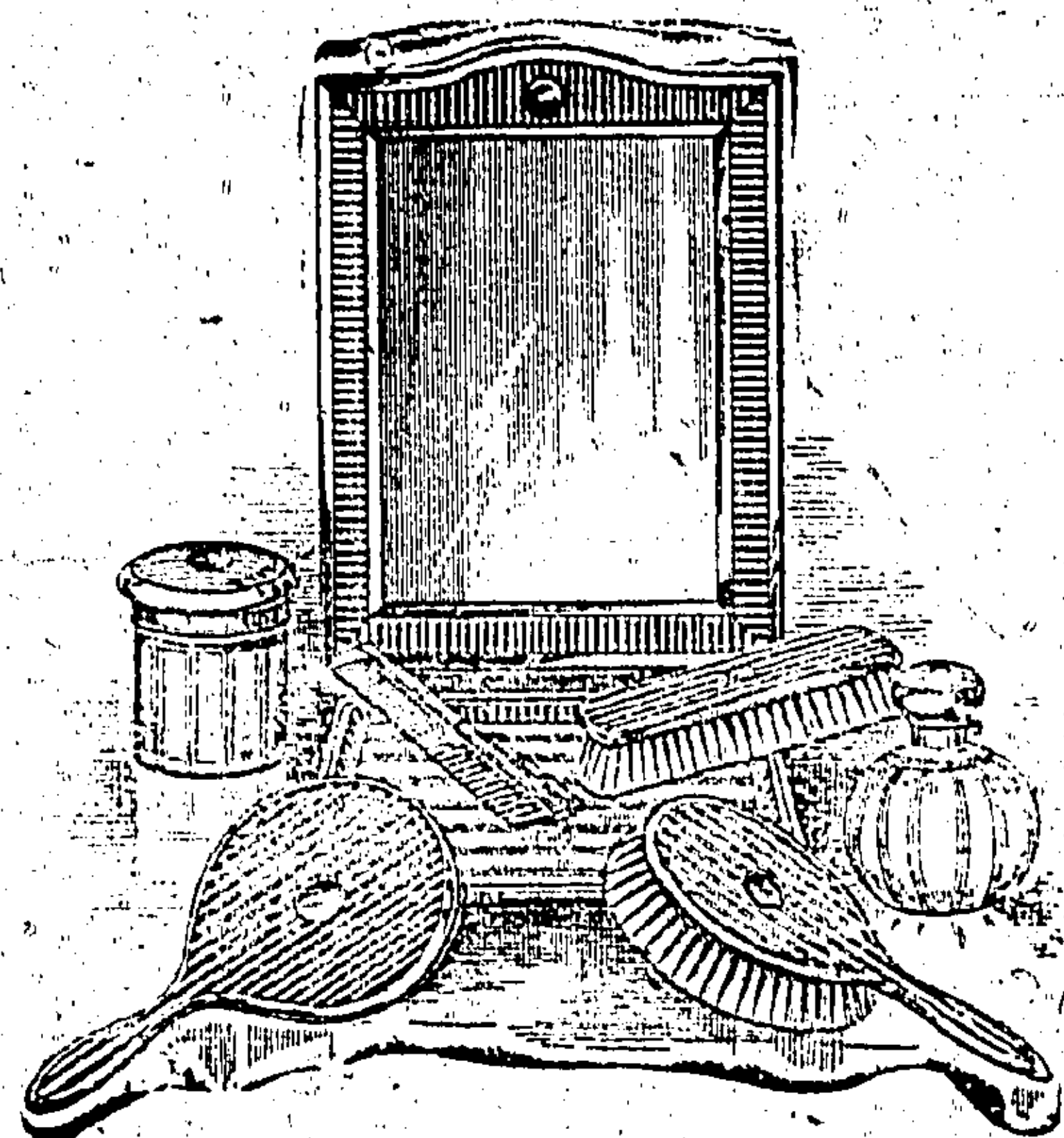
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Under the authority of the Straits Settlement Loan Ordinance, 1921, the Treasurer of the Straits Settlements is authorised to receive until further notice applications for Straits Settlement Loan 1921 as above.

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Registered Bonds will be transferable and will be free of transfer duty under the Stamp Ordinance, 1907. Bearer Bonds will be transferable by delivery.

Holders of Bearer Bonds will be allowed to exchange them for Bonds to Registered Holder and Registered Holder will be allowed to exchange their Bonds for Bearer Bonds. Bonds, whether registered or bearer, may be exchanged for the equivalent in face value of Bonds of the same kind of higher or lower denomination.

A fee will be charged of 25 cents for each registered, and of 10 cents for each bearer, Bond exchanged or applied for.

All Bonds and the interest thereon will be exempt from all duties other than estate duty and from all taxes levied or hereafter to be levied in the Colony.

Bonds will be accepted at par in payment of Death Duties due to the Government of the Straits Settlements provided that it is established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Stamps that the Bonds have been in the possession of the deceased from the date of issue or for a period of six months previous to his death. Interest accrued on the Bonds to the date of such payment will be allowed.

The issue is an investment authorised by the Trustee Ordinance, 1914, and Trustees may invest therein, notwithstanding that the price may at the time of investment be above or below the redemption value of par.

The Principal and Interest of the Bonds are charged upon and payable out of the general revenues and assets of the Colony.

The Bonds will be issued in denomination of \$100, \$50, \$10,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000 and will bear interest at 7 per annum payable half-yearly by lower coupons attached to the Bond, the first coupon on each Bond representing interest to the next half-yearly interest day from the date upon which payment for the Bond is made.

Applications for Bonds must be accompanied by payment of the full amount payable in respect of the Bonds applied for, and may be delivered to any branch in the Malay Peninsula of Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, or the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, on or after May 2nd, 1921.

Federated Malay States War Loan Bonds will be accepted at par in payment of Subscription.

Application forms should not be sent direct to the Treasurer nor should cheques be made payable to him.

In all cases in which it is requested that the Bonds be forwarded by post, the Bonds will be despatched by Registered Post at the risk of the applicant, who must himself effect any insurance that may be desired.

In the first instance a provisional receipt, exchangeable in due course for the definite Bonds, will be issued in respect of each application. Sale of Bonds over the counter will commence when the Bonds are available.

Application forms which may be obtained, together with further copies of this Prospectus, at any branch of the above-mentioned Bank or at any Treasury or Money Order Office in the Straits Settlements, or the Federated Malay States.

EDWY L. TALMA,  
Acting Treasurer, S.S.

THE TREASURY,  
Singapore, April 26th, 1921. 927

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN  
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From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship  
"KAFUNA"

Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after May 18th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Shipowner must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 15th May, 1921, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any TUESDAY or FRIDAY between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, May 11th, 1921. 928

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LTD.  
COPENHAGEN.THE Steamship  
"PANAMA"

Having arrived on Thursday, 5th May, from Copenhagen, Consignees of Cargo in connection with the above steamer are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for counter-signature. Cargo is being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after noon on the 12th May.

All claims must be sent in to us on or before the 15th May.

Damaged packages will be examined in the Godown by Messrs. Goldard & Douglas on Thursday, the 12th May, at 2.30 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD., Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, May 16th, 1921. [924]

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

WHIT MONDAY.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be Open for all purposes till Noon on MONDAY, the 16th MAY. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely Closed on that day.

N. L. SMITH, Superintendent,  
Imports and Exports. [925]

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

HAPPY VALLEY COURSE.

THE above Course is CLOSED for play until SUNDAY, 14th inst.

By Order of the Committee,  
J. B. ROSS,  
Hon. Secretary. [926]

## EX-SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING convened by H.E. TAY, CENTRAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Sir G. M. KIRKPATRICK, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., in the R.A. Theatre, Hongkong, at 5.30 P.M. on THURSDAY, April 21st, 1921, it was unanimously decided to form an Ex-Service Association in Hongkong and China under the title of—

## "THE BRITISH LEGION."

HONGKONG & CHINA BRANCH,

which, it is hoped, all Ex-Service Men or Women, of whatever rank, will join.

A pamphlet setting out the objects of the Legion and forms of application for Membership and Associate Membership may be had on application to the

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,  
"BRITISH LEGION,"  
14, Pedder Street,  
Hongkong. [923]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 19th May, 1921, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th May to the 19th May, both days inclusive.

At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed dealing with the remuneration to the Consulting Committee.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, April 29th, 1921. [926]

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, 21st MAY, 1921, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 29th February, 1921, and electing Directors and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st May, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, May 4th, 1921. 897

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 44th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, New Bond Street Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 14th to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager. 903

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 12th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager. 904

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 12th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.45 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following resolution:—

1.—That the Directors of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company, to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Company is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the capital of the Company being from time to time increased from 20 millions of dollars to the present authorised capital of the Company to 30 millions of dollars.

2.—That the Capital of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION be forthwith increased from \$13,000,000 to \$20,000,000, by the creation of 40,000 New Shares of \$125 each to be issued at the price of \$70 on the terms after mentioned. Shareholders on the Eastern Registers to pay for their allotments at the rate of exchange for the Company's demand Bills on London on the day on which the instalments are due.

3.—That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three shares of which on the 28th day of May, 1921, Shareholders shall respectively be the registered Holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose be disposed of in such manner as the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.

4.—That the payment of the sum of \$70 per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz:—

1st. instalment of \$35 on the 1st day of July, 1921.

2nd. and final instalment of \$35 on the 1st day of October, 1921.

5.—That the Directors issue to Shareholders holding shares less than or not a multiple of three a fractional certificate in respect of each share less than three or in excess of a multiple of three and allot one New Share to every person who shall produce three such Fractional Certificates on or before the 1st day of July, 1921, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.

6.—That after payment of the first instalment, and pending payment of the remaining instalment, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Shares entitling the holders on payment of the remaining instalment, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging scrip certificates and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the owners of the shares respectively represented by such Scrip Certificates.

7.—That interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum be allowed out of the profits of the Company on instalments paid in advance of the dates when the same become due, and that registered holders of Scrip Certificates for New Shares be entitled in respect of such New Shares to participate in future dividends on an equality with the old shares in proportion to the instalments paid up and from due dates for payment of the said 6 per cent. interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum be charged on each instalment, not punctually paid, and be paid with each such instalment.

8.—That all moneys received from premium on the said New Shares be added to the Sterling Reserve Fund.

For The HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Chief Manager. [927]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 20th May, 1921, at 10.30 A.M., at Royal Army Service Corps Pier,

W. D. Vessel "HERCULES"

Length ... 85 feet.

Beam ... 17 " 2 inches

Depth ... 10 " 6 inches

Displacement Tonnage ... 170 Tons

Engine ... 350 H.P.

Horse Power ... 350 H.P.

Approximate Carrying Capacity, 25 Tons or 100 Passengers.

As she now lies.

A detailed list of fittings to be sold with the ship may be seen at these offices.

The vessel will be open to inspection from 17th May to the day of sale inclusive between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Permits for inspecting will be issued on Application at the Auctioneers.

Ships may not be viewed without permit.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,  
Auctioneers to the Government.

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

"E"

THE PREMIER SCOTCH

of the Far East.

Popularity maintained

by its

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong Office: 10a, Des Vaux Rd., C.

London Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, May 12th, 1921

GERMANY IN A NEW FRAME

OF MIND.

THE events of the past few weeks have made it quite clear to Germany that the obligations she assumed under the Treaty of Versailles will have to be fulfilled, and, at the eleventh hour, the ultimatum presented by the Allies has been accepted by a reconstructed Cabinet, and by a majority vote in the Reichstag.

Thus, occupation of further German territory by the Allies, for which they had made every preparation, has been averted. It is to be hoped that we have now heard the last of efforts being made on Germany's part to evade her Treaty obligations. We may take the vote in the Reichstag on the question as indicating that public opinion in Germany has at last begun to recognise that there is no course likely to be so advantageous to Germany as the due and faithful performance of the obligations which have been imposed upon the nation to make to the sufferers by the war the fullest reparation deemed to be within her capacity. Every device has been exploited by Germany to secure a reduction of the penalties. She has attempted passive resistance, she has made counter-proposals and she has appealed to the American Government for sympathy and help. All such efforts have failed. The disposition shown by the Allies to examine the German objections to their demands and to consider any counter-proposals brought forward can hardly have failed to impress the world with the fact that, if they were not inclined to any undue leniency towards Germany, they were at least prepared to avoid being grossly unjust and unduly oppressive.

Mr. Lloyd George's views on the need for preserving the economic life of Germany are so well known that when the chief representative of the British Government always generous to a fault

towards an enemy—pronounces the demands finally made on Germany to be "fair, just and considerate," and the counter offer made by Germany as "so inadequate as to constitute a contemptuous defiance of the Treaty," and when, moreover, the Allies' demands received the "heartly commendation" of Mr. Asquith, most British subjects at all events will feel satisfied that sympathy with the German contentions is misplaced and without reasonable justification. No one denies that Germany's burden will be heavy; but it has been necessary on many occasions during the past two years to impress upon the German people that the war, for which Germany was responsible, inflicted upon her near neighbours grievous burdens which cannot be measured by any pecuniary compensation which can possibly be exacted from the German people. Not even America doubts the justice of the reparations demanded from Germany, and confronted as the Germans are with a solid alliance of the nations against her contentions, we may reasonably hope that the German people have at last come to recognise that the economic future of Germany depends upon sustained effort to honourably discharge all the legal and moral obligations which the Treaty of Peace imposes. Such difficulties as the Allied nations have encountered in their dealings with Germany since the war were perhaps inevitable, but now that the obligations have been tabulated with a clearness and finality which admits of no further questioning or argument, and the German people have seen that the Allies are firmly resolved to enforce the penalties of default, we may hope that the turning point has been reached in the fortunes of Europe and that greater co-operation is assured on definite lines of agreement in the heavy task of economic reconstruction.

The prospectus of the new Straits Settlements 7 per cent. Loan of \$20,000,000 appears among to-day's advertisements.

The attention of golfers is directed to the announcement that the Happy Valley course is closed for play until Sunday.

The heavy rains of Monday last made the course a lake.

Next Monday is Whit Monday and a public holiday. The customary announcements by the Banks and the Imports and Exports Office appear among to-day's advertisements.

There are 110 ponies entered for the Tientsin Spring Race Meeting which takes place this month. We notice in the Ewo stable "Beaverkill, late Slam," a pony which has been very successful at Hongkong race meetings.

A Northern paper states that the Hon. Bertrand Russell, who has been dangerously ill of pneumonia at Peking has been pronounced definitely out of danger. He will not be able to leave the hospital for some time, but, unless something entirely unexpected develops, his complete recovery is assured.

In an editorial entitled "The Irony of Things" the *Malay Mail* says:—"Take the oldest inhabitant into the Club and watch the newcomers stare at the stranger. Go away yourself for six months, and on your return prepare to be challenged as to your very membership. So quickly things move, and the vice-president of to-day is the intruder of to-morrow."

Another piracy is reported on a steam launch plying between Canton and Sun-chung. When near Sunkat seven armed passengers, carrying military passports, overpowered the military guards on the launch and plundered the belongings of their fellow passengers. During the fight between the soldiers and the seven robbers, two soldiers were killed, two were wounded on the leg and one severely injured on the head. One of the engineers was also wounded.

Mr. C. E. W. Griffiths, a passenger on board the *Laiyang*, from Calcutta to Hongkong, was taken ashore at Penang and immediately despatched to Penang General Hospital. His condition was precarious, and at the hospital it was ascertained that he was suffering from acute peritonitis. Everything possible was done for him, but he rapidly declined and passed away at 7 A.M. on the morning of the 12th. He was understood, was travelling round the world.

THE MURDERED WARDERS

AVENGED.

EXECUTION OF THE FOURTH MAN.

The deaths of Warders Speed and Her-

man Singh, of Victoria Gaol, who were brutally murdered by four convicts, who escaped from gaol last year, were avenged yesterday, yesterday, when Young Po, alias Young Hop-kin, the last of the murderers was hanged. Young Po was believed to have been the leading spirit in the plan to escape made by the prisoners. The usual inquest was held by the Coroner at the Magistracy at noon, and a verdict of "death due to strangulation" was returned.

## "THE REMARKABLE ROCKET."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—As I was sitting on my form listening to the noise produced by the rejoicings that still linger over the inauguration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as President of the Republic of China, I stretched my hand into my desk to grope for a book and it brought forth "The Remarkable Rocket," a tale by Oscar Wilde. I could not help thinking how adequately the title applied to the man over whom all this hubbub is being made, and my cogitations have resulted in the writing of this letter which you may only esteem fit only for the waste-paper basket.

The bombastic manifesto of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to the Foreign Powers needs replying to and his telegram to President Hsu Shi-chang is conceived in such terms as to raise a smile on the pencil countenance of the most optimistic of Sinites. His affirmation "I will exert my utmost to establish in the world a real Republic of China" sounds well enough but can deceive no one, and though his describing the present unfortunate condition of the fact that those responsible for the administration of the Government have not been competent persons is plausible, yet he has failed to propound a theory for eradicating the evil of which he is directly the cause.

Like so many of my schoolmates I have gone through a period of exaltation over the founder of the Chinese Republic, but I have seen the man at work and my admiration has cooled and died out. I now see the ugliness and all the misery of our city.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's condemnation of Hsu Shi-chang is emphatic. "You can be only a commonplace official in peaceful times." Of the principles of Republican Government, you have never made a study and how China can be best administered in a real democratic way is beyond your comprehension. His advice may be resumed in the following words: "In fact you should take example by me, you could not possibly have a better model." Yet Hsu Shi-chang was "minister in an absolute monarchy."

He was a member of the Council of Yuan Shi-kai. Participating in the Conference at Tientsin (1917), he was elected President the following year (1918) and still maintains his position. Dr. Sun has omitted to inform us in what school he has himself learnt political science, where he has acquired a knowledge of statecraft.

In the selection of the public servants, only those are chosen who are loyal to Republicanism and hence know the principles of republican government and will not commit any double-dealing, may sound very well, but when he says, "The Southern Provinces enjoying good Government and prosperity under an honest administration," his statement is open to challenge especially when he proudly proclaims:—"The members of this Government represent these ideals and those principles which, if the Republic is to survive and take its rightful place in the Family of Nations, must necessarily triumph, viz., Liberalism, Constitutionalism and Devotion to the Common Weal."

He has already informed us that "unfortunately I was deficient in knowledge of men and therefore began China's numerous troubles." Let us now take a look around us and see what has been accomplished since Dr. Sun Yat-sen's return to Canton, as Head of the Administrative Directors and Minister of the Interior. He had then with him men attached to his cause. And now Tang Shao-yi has already retired. Tang Chi-yao has declined all function and refuses to come to Canton. Even the timid Wu Han-min has found the courage to elope himself. The most influential members of the National Assembly have disappeared and are being hunted for high and low. Wu Ting-fang, yielding to the earnest solicitations of his son, C. C. Wu, is left the only Administrative Director still clinging to Dr. Sun, hoping thereby to scoop more chestnuts out of the fire. For this devotion, he is styled the Great Old Man of China, but to quote the words of the Rocket, "Bad and Grand sound very much the same, indeed they often are the same."

It is no secret that Chan Chun-ming, in spite of his appointments as Minister of Interior and Minister of War, is in open friction with Dr. Sun. As he already cumulates the double function of Governor of the Province and Generalissimo of the Kwangtung armies, he has yet to be reckoned with.

A schoolboy's "Protest" appearing in your issue of the 2nd instant gives rather an accurate idea of the vagaries of our local officials love to indulge in the performance of their duties. "I am inclined to exclaim with him 'the unscrupulous always strive to prey on honest folk' for since the inauguratory ceremonies, the market has been damped with bank-notes which the merchants and tradesmen are striving hard to refuse. *Non repone dicta paterna. Nec virtutis report detestabile odium* (Spurn me your paternal moral Virtue will not re-enter corrupt hearts). I can still hear Dr. Sun Yat-sen exclaiming 'It is difficult to say, of construction and destruction, which should come first and which last.' His words recall to my mind a passage that I have been reading:—'Indeed, he knew only two arts, and was master of the cards, body matter for whatever he did, every body cried out 'Charming! 'Charming! 'Of his sympathetic nature and his unselfishness, permit me to quote the words of the Remarkable Rocket:—

"I am always thinking about myself, and I expect everybody else to do the same. That is what is called sympathy. I hate people who talk about themselves as you do, when one wants to talk about oneself, as I do. It is what I call selfishness, and selfishness is a most detestable thing, especially to any one of my temperament, for I am well known for my sympathetic nature."

Apologizing for taking up so much of your space, I beg to subscribe myself, yours truly,

ANOTHER SCHOOLBOY.



## CABLES.

## LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## HAYTIAN DELEGATION.

## MR. DENBY'S REFUTATION.

New York, May 11th.  
Mr. Denby, Secretary of the Navy, declares that the charges made by the Haytians against Americans in Hayti are "absolute nonsense," and have, repeatedly, been disproved.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.  
UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

London, May 11th.  
Herr von Schamer called on Mr. Lloyd George and intimated Germany's unconditional acceptance of the ultimatum.

## HOW CRISIS WAS OVERCOME.

Berlin, May 11th.  
The difficulties of forming a Cabinet, owing to party squabbles, were only solved by the threat of Herr Ebert to resign the presidency.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## ULTIMATUM ACCEPTED.

Berlin, May 10th.  
The new German Cabinet has accepted the Allies' ultimatum.

REICHSTAG CONFIRMS  
ACCEPTANCE.

Berlin, May 10th.  
In the Reichstag, Herr Wirth, announcing the Cabinet's decision to accept the Allied ultimatum, invited the Reichstag to pronounce thereupon and said that the ultimatum could only be accepted or rejected. The Reichstag, after a debate, accepted the ultimatum by 221 votes to 175.

## NEW CABINET AT BERLIN.

Berlin, May 10th.  
The German Cabinet crisis has been settled.  
Herr Wirth, ex-Minister of Finance, has agreed to form a Cabinet.

CONSTITUTION OF NEW  
MINISTRY.

Later.  
At the opening of the Reichstag the Centre Party ex-Minister of Finance, Herr Wirth, announced the formation of a Cabinet in which he will be Chancellor and Foreign Minister, the ex-Chancellor, Herr Bauer, will be Vice-Chancellor and Minister of the Treasury with Herr Robert Schmidt as Labour Minister and Herr Gessler as Minister of Defence. The Finance Minister has not yet been appointed.

The Cabinet includes four Centrists, four Majority Socialists, and three Democrats. The latter are only provisional, as they do not wish to join an administration in which the People's Party is not represented.

## NEW CHANCELLOR.

London, May 11th.  
Herr Wirth is a tall, upright figure. Born in 1879, the son of an engineer, he took up politics in 1913, and is regarded as possessing the ablest financial brain in Germany. He is a leading member of the Centre Party, but inclines to the left wing, and has strong democratic tendencies.

## INDUSTRIES BILL.

## AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

London, May 11th.  
In the House of Commons, after Mr. Asquith had condemned the fiscal resolutions, the House, by 280 votes to 79, rejected Sir A. W. Barton's amendment.

## HEER WIRTH'S ADVICE.

Berlin, May 7th.  
The debate in the Reichstag was not sensational. The general atmosphere was one of bowing to the inevitable to avoid worse consequences, although the Communists noisily interrupted occasionally. Herr Wirth emphasised that it was useless to accept without the earnest determination to do the utmost to meet the burdens. Only by deeds could their opponents be convinced of the sincerity of Germany's intentions. He did not share the fears that an invasion would come even if the ultimatum were presented.

MINERS' STRIKE.  
FURTHER SERIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

London, May 10th.  
The railwaymen's secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., on leaving for America a week ago for reasons of health, predicted that the coal trouble would be settled during the week. The sudden recurrence of industrial trouble shows that he was a false prophet.

The fact is the "rank and file" movement of the railwaymen has grown during his absence. They, and similarly the Clyde workers, are refusing to handle foreign coal, thousands of tons of which have accumulated at the ports. Thus, the Executives of the transport workers and the railwaymen are drifting towards the strike which they refused to call officially a month ago.

The position is complicated by the strike of ships' stewards against a reduction of wages. That the Cabinet met, to-day, for the third time in twenty-four hours, indicates the gravity of the position.

## "EMBARGO ON COAL."

London, May 10th.  
The coal strike situation has been exacerbated by the Executive of the Transport Workers' Federation, after a prolonged sitting, deciding to tighten the embargo on coal, of which the handling is likely to defeat the miners. It is declared that the importation of coal, with the object of defeating the miners, is morally equivalent to the importation of black-leg miners. The Executive asserts that the blockade will not be loosened, and that steps are being taken to consult the railwaymen's organisations with the object of rendering them more effective.

## EFFECT UPON TRADE.

London, May 10th.  
The serious effect of the coal dispute on national trade is evidenced by the Board of Trade returns for April showing exports to be nearly £60,000,000 and imports £90,000,000—decreases of £40,000,000 and £77,000,000, respectively, compared with April, 1920.

## GREAT EFFORT CALLED FOR.

Mr. Churchill summed up the gravity of the situation by saying: "We are at a bail moment. It requires, from the whole community, intense effort of a character similar to that put forward in 1914."  
The Government is preparing to mobilise the resources of the nation, so as to maintain the vital services. Volunteers have started discharging coal from ships in the Thames and at Glasgow and Yarmouth under strong military guards. Similar action is being taken at other ports.

UPPER SILESIAN DISORDERS.  
CLOSING OF FRONTIER.

London, May 10th.  
Reuters learns that the promised closing of the Polish-Upper Silesian frontier is nothing like complete. The insurgent leader, Korfanty, crosses daily, and commissariat lorries and trains for the insurgents continue to pass through. The Polish Government has been warned of the seriousness of the attitude.

AUSTRALIANS WIN OVER  
SURREY.

ARMSTRONG'S SPLENDID BOWLING.  
In cloudy weather, before a small attendance, Surrey were dismissed in their second innings for 223, Fender making 57 and Hitch 52. The wicket was slow. Australia thus won by an innings and 55 runs. Armstrong captured 6 wickets for 30 and Mailey four for 88.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

Sussex beat Warwick by 80 runs. Kent beat M.C.C. by 30 runs. Nottingham beat Leicester by four wickets. The matches between Yorks and Oxford Univ. and Middlesex were drawn.

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR'S  
ARRIVAL.

London, May 10th.  
The New American Ambassador, Col. Harvey, arrived at Southampton, accompanied by Colonel House.  
Interviewed at Southampton, the new Ambassador said that he brought a message of good cheer and hope. England had more than American sympathy; there was never a time when America felt so keenly the moral obligation she owed to the Motherland. The great Empire and the great Republic must get together to save themselves and to save the world.

"HONG MOH" DISASTER.  
FAULTY NAVIGATION.PRAISE OF THE RESCUE WORK.  
FINDING OF THE MARINE COURT.

The Marine Court delivered its finding yesterday in the inquiry during March into the loss of the s.s. *Hong Moh*. The Court consisted of:—Lieut. Commander Conway Hake, R.N.R. (President), Lieut. Commander S. Robinson, R.N. (H.M. Dockyard), Mr. W. Davidson, (C.P.O.S.), Capt. J. McAlister, (master s.s. *Tuenanang*), Capt. E. Walker, (master s.s. *Haiyang*), Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, attended on behalf of the owners of the ship.

The President read the finding of the Court as follows:—

We find that the British s.s. *Hong Moh*, official number, 85,882, Singapore, of which Henry William Holmes, number of whose certificate of competency is 2270 Hongkong, Master, left Hongkong on March 2nd, 1921, for Swatow and Amoy, with crew numbering 48, and through passengers from Singapore numbering 1123; maximum draught was 22ft. 6ins.

She arrived off Swatow about 9.30 a.m. on March 3rd, but the draught of the ship was too great to cross the bar, so the ship proceeded towards Amoy. Owing to persistent representations by the Swatow passengers the Master decided to return, and anchored in the vicinity of Bill Island, off Swatow, and signalled for a pilot to take the ship in to Swatow. A pilot came off and informed the Master that it was impossible to do so on account of the ship's draught.

At 5.30 p.m., on March 3rd, the s.s. *Hong Moh* weighed anchor and stood down to the South, and when in a position about one or two miles North-East of East-North-East of the Good Hope Cape the course was set S.E. by compass, the compass having one degree Easterly deviation; speed 9 knots, increased to 10 knots at about 8.30 p.m. The weather was strong North-Easterly wind, rough sea, overcast, cloudy, and visibility not good.

## THE CAPTAIN'S INTENTIONS.

It is not clear from the evidence whether the Master intended to pass (1) South of the White Rocks and High Lammoek Island, or (2) Between the White Rocks and High Lammoek Island, or (3) To the north of the High Lammoek Island.

If he intended to pass South of the White Rocks the wrong course was set. If he intended to pass between the White Rocks and High Lammoek Island, he was of opinion that the passage would have been dangerous and undesirable in view of the dangerous conditions and low visibility. If he intended to pass North of the Lammoeks Light the course should have been altered at a safe distance from the Lammoeks Light. The course was not altered, and the vessel struck the North-West point of the White Rocks at 7.20 p.m. on March 3rd. After the vessel struck, the weather became worse and at 2 a.m. on March 4th the vessel broke in two.

We are of opinion that after the stranding the Master and Officers did all that was possible to assist the passengers. At 6 a.m. on March 4th the s.s. *Shanai*, of 1,584 tons, was sighted and closed the *Hong Moh* and stood by till p.m. on the 5th. The sea was too rough for boat work, though this was attempted by the *Shanai*. We are of opinion that the *Shanai* did all that was possible under the circumstances, picking up a few of the passengers who had jumped overboard and drifted past the *Shanai*. Many were drowned in attempting this. The Master was drowned while attempting to swim from the *Hong Moh* to the *Shanai*. The *Shanai* then proceeded to Swatow, with 45 survivors on board, and a view about 45 survivors on board. We come to the following conclusions:—We come to the following conclusions:—We come to the following conclusions:—

The s.s. *Shanai* reported the wreck on arrival at Swatow at about 8.45 p.m. on March 5th. The British Consul was informed. The agents of the *Hong Moh* formed. The former advised the Senior Naval Officer, Hongkong, and requested assistance. The latter (the agents) sent out a launch on the morning of the 6th.

## THE RESCUE WORK.

H.M.S. *Fogelove* on passage from Shanghai to Hongkong, when 60 miles from the N.E. of the Lammoeks, intercepted a wireless telegraph message from H.M.S. Consul, Swatow, to Commodore in-Charge, Hongkong, reporting the disaster and asking for immediate assistance. The *Fogelove* speeded course for the Lammoeks and arrived in the vicinity at 10.30 p.m. on March 5th. There was no sign of the wreck in the dark. At daylight on March 6th, H.M.S. *Caroline*, which had been ordered from the Pescadores by the Commodore, Hongkong, arrived, and the two ships carried out rescue work under great difficulty. At 5 p.m. (Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE  
NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.  
AT THE COLISEUM.

London, May 10th.  
Prince Hirohito, having received an address of welcome from the Mayor of Windsor, returned to London, and dined at Lord Curzon's House. H.I.H. afterwards attended a performance at the Coliseum. Count Magaguchi has gone to Paris.

## GREAT RECEPTION IN CITY.

London, May 11th.  
Prince Hirohito had a great reception in the City to-day, when he received an address of welcome from the Corporation at the Guildhall, and lunched with the Lord Mayor at Mansion House.

Prince Hirohito, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Kanin, went in procession from Buckingham Palace at noon, in bright sunshine, to the Guildhall. The streets were flagged and lined with cheering crowds. His Imperial Highness was received by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and a distinguished company, including the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, and the Cabinet Minister Mr. Shortt. Prince Hirohito's suite included Japanese Peers, members of the Japanese Embassy, officers of the Japanese Squadron and Japanese business men.

Replying to the Lord Mayor's most cordial speech of welcome, Prince Hirohito emphasised the tremendous responsibility of the survivors of the war to redeem the blood shed by millions of fellow-men by establishing for ever the reign of peace and justice. He paid a tribute to Great Britain, the faithful ally of Japan, whose friendship the Japanese had never found wanting in the great task of consolidating peace in the Orient.

INFANT DEATH-RATE IN  
HONGKONG.

London, May 11th.  
At a meeting of the National Council of Venerable Diseases, at which the Mission to the Far East reported, Mrs. Neville Holt declared that she was never so proud of being an Englishwoman as when she was at Hongkong, where the registered infant death-rate was 800 higher than the birth-rate, despite a British occupation of 80 years.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL.")

## BOLSHEVIST MURDER GANG.

Shanghai, May 11th.  
The native press publishes a sensational report that Russian Bolsheviki have formed a Chinese organization for the purpose of murdering leading personages in Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, Hankow, Tsinan, and other places. The organization is said to be divided into groups of the men armed with firearms and explosives and its object is declared to be terrorism. The Shanghai Defence Commissioner is vigilant.

## TRAMS FOR PEKING.

Shanghai, May 11th.  
Peking advices received in Shanghai state that an agreement has been concluded between the Ministry of Finance and the Banque Industrielle de Chine for the construction of Peking trams following protracted negotiations for nearly a decade.

The *Fogelove* left for Hongkong, owing to coal shortage and engine trouble, with 45 survivors on board. On March 7th, H.M.S. *Caroline* continued the rescue work throughout the day, and when darkness set in the rescue work went on by aid of the *Caroline's* searchlight. At about 8 p.m. Captain E. G. R. Evans, C.B., D.S.O., R.N., H.M.S. *Caroline*, swam to the wreck, and the wreck and thereby encouraged and assisted the remaining people on board to gain the boats lying off from the wreck. This went on till about 11 p.m. when the operation was abandoned for the night.  
At dawn on March 8th, the *Caroline* again closed the wreck, and the *Caroline* sign of life was sent to exist. The *Caroline* left the vicinity for Hongkong with 220 survivors on board.  
A small boat attached to the Lammoeks Lighthouse was observed to render assistance by taking people from the adjoining rocks.

## THE FINDING.

We find that the cause of the casualty was the faulty nature of the course set and kept, which, as explained above, was either wrongly set, or wrongly chosen, or wrongly continued.  
We desire to record the persistent effort at rescue made by the British s.s. *Shanai* during March 4th and 5th.

The Court are of opinion that, had vessels passing in the vicinity and the *Shanai's* arrival closed the wreck and ascertained whether it was practicable to render assistance, and if not, reported by wireless telegraph or message to the nearest port, and reported the casualty, many more lives would probably have been saved.  
The Court take this opportunity of recording the prompt assistance sent by the Commodore, Hongkong, the speedy arrival of H.M.S. *Fogelove* and H.M.S. *Caroline* on the scene of the disaster; the skilful handling of the ships; the bravery, endurance and seamanship displayed by the boats' crews of the said ships; and especially the heroic action of Captain E. G. R. Evans.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANK AT SHANGHAI

## DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING.

The new building will have a frontage to The Bund of nearly 300 feet and 200 feet to the Foochow Road. The height to the roof will be 100 feet and to the top of the dome 180 feet. The style is Neo-Grec. Very little carving or sculpture will be used, the architects relying upon correct scale and proportion for the effect. The principal facades will be faced with Hongkong granite. The main entrance will be in the centre of the Bund facade and consist of three arches approached by a flight of steps 62 feet wide. The key stone of the central arch will be carved to represent Agriculture, the source of all wealth, with industry and Shipping over the two side arches. Flanking the main entrance will be pedestals with two bronze lions, which are being cast from models prepared by Henry Poole, A.R.A. Access from the outer portico to the entrance hall will be through bronze doors set in bronze and glass screens.

The Entrance Hall is the principal feature of the interior. It is octagonal in plan, 32 feet across, the shape of the dome spanning it being of novel design. It will be supported on eight detached Sienna marble columns with bronze capitals and bases. The spandrels between the arches in the walls below and the whole dome above will be in rich mosaic, the subjects being as follows:—Circular panel on ceiling:—Ceres, the Goddess of Plenty of Abundance.

Helios, the God of the Sun, and the Horses and Chariot with which he traverses the Heavens.  
Artemis, the twin sister of Helios, the Goddess of the Moon, on her forehead the crescent.  
One half of background, Day; the other, Night.

Border. Inscription from Chinese Classics.

Surrounding this panel:—Eight heraldic lions in gold, and geometric symbols in squares—the Swastika (good fortune), Solomon's Seal (wisdom), etc.

The Signs of the Zodiac.  
St. Aquarius, E. Taurus, N. Cancer and Leo, W. Libra and Scorpio, S.E. Pisces and Aries, N.E. Gemini, N.W. Virgo and S.W. Sagittarius and Capricornus.

On a dark blue ground with wide gold borders:

Eight Principal Panels.

Motif—Banking Centres of the East and West.

London:

Central figure of Britannia with Trident and British Lion.

Left—Figure with City Arms.

Right—Symbolic figure of Thames with model of ship.

Background—Houses of Parliament and St. Paul's Cathedral from over the River.

Heraldry—England, Scotland, Ireland.

Paris:

Central figure of Republic with tablet inscribed Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

Left—Figure of the Arts with statuette.

Right—With City Arms.

Heraldry—Arms of Republic and Fleur-de-lis.

Background—A view of the Seine and Paris, principally of the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

Bangkok:

Central figure symbolic of the jungles and forests of Siam.

Left—Figure representing Hewers of Timber.

Right—Figure symbolic of Agriculture—Rice Cultivation.

Heraldry—White Elephant on red ground.

Background—Temple at the mouth of the Chao Phya Menam River, the Mother of Waters.

New York:

Centre—Borlholts's well-known figure of "Liberty enlightening the World."

Left—Hermes, the promoter of social intercourse and of commerce among men, with his symbols—winged hat and caduceus.

Right—National Arms.

Shanghai:

Central figure of Foresight or Sagacity with Sextant.

Left—Symbolic figure of the Yangtze.

Right—Shipping.

Background—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Chinese Maritime Customs from the river.

Hongkong:

Central figure with British flag symbolic of its becoming a British Crown Colony in 1842.

Left—Figure of Commerce.

Right—Figure suggestive of Canton River.

Background—Chinese junk and view of Hongkong from the Harbour.

Tokio:

Central figure of Learning.

Left—Youth symbolic of Progress with National Emblem on Shield—the Rising Sun.

Right—Science with scroll and compasses.

Background—View of city from the harbour.

Calcutta:

Central figure Mysticism.

Left—Philosophy.

Right—Trade with scales and heraldic shield with Arms of the City.

Background—The Hoogli River, High Court, etc.

Eight Spandrels between arches and pillars.

Symbolic figures in niches. Subjects:—Prudence, Fortitude, Justice, Labour, Sublimity, Temperance, Philanthropy, Ordination, Fidelity, Verity, Experimentation, Science and Baptism.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE BOAT RACE.

## CAMBRIDGE WON BY A LENGTH.

Cambridge beat Oxford by a length after a great and thrilling race. Oxford won the toss and selected the Surrey station.

Both crews started in smooth water, and rowed 37 strokes in the first minute.

Cambridge led after the first forty strokes.

At Craven Steps Cambridge were in front by three-quarters of a length.

The mile post was reached in 4min. 35secs. Cambridge a length ahead.

Between that point and Harrods' Wharf Cambridge drew clear.

Hammermith Bridge was reached in 7min. 32secs; the boats being almost level.

At the Doves Oxford led by half a length, rowing 31 strokes to the minute, against 29 by Cambridge.

In the Chiswick reach Oxford increased their lead to three-quarters of a length, and passed Chiswick Steps in 11min. 39secs.

Cambridge spurred in the sheltered water along Duke's Meadows, but Oxford by a mighty effort held to their lead of half a length.

Barnes Bridge was reached in 16min. 31secs. Oxford slightly in front.

At the White Hart the boats were practically level.

At Mortlake Brewery, Cambridge regained the lead.

Cambridge won by a length, in 19min. 43secs.

The chief credit of Cambridge's magnificent win must be given to Hurdley. He stroked with most excellent judgment, and without bustling his heavy men held Oxford's attempt to get away from Hammermith and Barnes, and still had enough in his crew to take advantage of the Middlesex station from Barnes to the finish.

The whole Cambridge crew rowed well together and kept their length to the end. Rakes also stroked his crew well, but was nearly all the way rowing a slightly faster stroke, which told its tale in the final mile. It certainly was his policy to hustle, the heavy Cambridge crew when they began to feel tired about the Doves, and he nearly succeeded, but his men were not so completely together as his opponents, though all rowed hard. Nickalls at No. 7, backed him up well, while James was tower of strength at No. 5. The Cambridge crew kept going by swing and length. They must have been a lovely crew to have had on your heels at a level with the inside bend then in their favour. Oxford raced extremely well, but they were beaten by a crew which, in the *Daily Telegraph*, writes on "Old Blue" in the greatest Cambridge have turned out.

## RUBBER PROSPECTS.

A well known firm of brokers who pay much attention to rubber shares, state, in the course of a circular to their clients, a striking contrast admittedly exists between the prosperity which the rubber industry enjoyed a year ago and the present serious state of depression; but among investors generally (particularly among those who are themselves engaged in trade) it is now fully recognised that the collapse in rubber share values is not due to any inherent defect in the industry itself, but forms part of the worldwide trade depression which followed the post-war boom. It is important to remember that such a check hits a young industry more severely than it affects older industries. Obviously, however, a set-back due to world-wide conditions does not mean that the check is permanent. On the contrary, a rubber has the undoubted advantage that when trade revives the demand for the commodity will continue to expand as before, while the older industries will merely regain their normal prosperity. Even during such a year of hard trade as 1920 the motor industry showed great vitality in those countries which had escaped economic exhaustion. Active competition between the railway and motor vehicles both for pleasure traffic and for the carriage of goods may be said to be only now beginning. That the motor industry will be one of the first to benefit by the expected general revival in trade, and that the rubber tyre industry will expand at a rate equal to anything we have yet seen, may be taken for granted. Meanwhile wild rubber is rapidly disappearing. Low prices, too, have effectively checked the rise in plantation costs which in the last few years has been an unwelcome feature. The unwelcome factor is passing away, but many of the countries rendered necessary by the depression will become permanent; among these special mention may be made of the change from daily to alternate daily tapping which greatly reduces the wage bill, and will this year allow some of the Malay estates to turn out their rubber at a f.o.b. cost of from 6d. to 8d. per lb. From all points of view the essential soundness of the industry is clear enough, and investors are naturally asking why the depression will cease. While the question cannot be definitely answered there are distinct signs that the worst of the depression is over.

The names of the principal branches of the Bank and the dates of their establishment.

On the left of the Entrance Hall will be the Brokers' Room, Manager's Room, Private Offices, etc. On the right is the Accountants' Room, Coupon Room, a Safe Deposit Room, the main Banking Hall, an area of 21,600 square feet. There are windows on two sides and a large ceiling light. The walls and columns will be faced with marble. The ceiling will be of fibrous plaster, fittings of bronze.  
At the south end of the Banking Hall will be a marble staircase, giving access to the mazzanine floor. The Chin Banking Hall is situated near the south-west angle of the building and the entrance is at the north-east.





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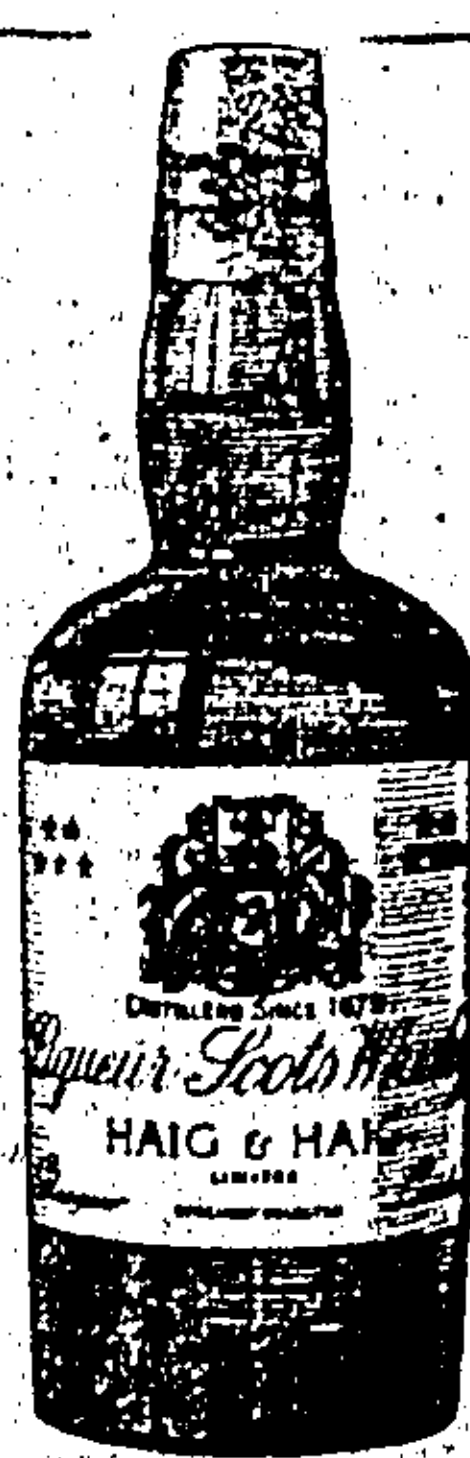
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### CORRESPONDENCE. HOUSING PROBLEM.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR.—This question is, to the exclusion of all others, the most important affecting this Colony and is still a burning one since the Constitutional Reform Association took it up and had it discussed at a public meeting held at the Theatre Royal some three years ago; but no tangible benefit of any kind has so far resulted from the representations made by that or any other Associations or persons, as evidenced by the fact that rents have risen higher and higher ever since, while house accommodation has become more difficult to obtain.

The reason for it seems to me to be due more to some impracticable recommendations made, arising out of the failure to grasp the question thoroughly and take in all its details.

The recommendation to build roads and more roads, especially motor-roads, round the Colony and the New Territories is, sorry, no solution of the problem except to cater to the few who find it a pleasure to drive round these places; and the large sums spent on them, running into many millions of dollars, which could have been better utilized towards solving the problem are thus held idle in the meantime because the long distances and the necessary heavy expenses for transport, not to say the inconveniences and disabilities of which there are many, will deter the average working man whose daily avocation is in the city from living in these places.

Nor does the building of houses and more houses close by, and easily accessible to, the City alone solve the problem any more than it can alone be the means of lowering the high rents now obtaining, though it may, if the ratio of its output corresponds with that of the growth of the population, relieve congestion and prevent scarcity of houses being felt for the time being.

More than twenty years ago, when quite a young man, I had occasion to advocate in the columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press* rent-control by the Government as the most efficient means of counteracting, or at least arresting, the then incipient though heavy rise in house rents, as I foresaw then that if some such steps were not taken at the time one could not tell what serious proportion the onward march of the rise in rents might not attain to. And, in support of my views, an able and very lengthy article appeared in the same journal a couple of days afterwards by Mr. A. Cunningham.

After these long years, it gives me pleasure to note that that hard-working body the "Kowloon Residents' Association," whose success is in a great measure due to its indefatigable Secretary, Mr. W. Jackson, also advocated my views, namely, rent-control.

I must, however, say that this measure alone is not a solution of the housing problem, but I emphatically say that, of the several questions which it embraces, rent-control is the best in that the public will be safeguarded against future exploitation by profiteering, if not unscrupulous landlords, because the public is assured of protection; and, working hand-in-hand with the development of buildings, it goes far towards solving the housing problem.

The only question now remaining is how far the building of houses will meet the needs of the growing population—for, growing there is no doubt it is if we take the past as a criterion and, if measures can be taken to check its growth, then the problem is solved.

I am fully aware that the objection to rent-control will be on the ground that it is purely an economic affair. Quite so, but having regard to the fact that the Chinese own, say, nine-tenths or more of the properties in this Colony and that a great proportion of these properties are held by owners not domiciled in Hongkong, it will not affect trade if a rent-control measure is adopted; on the contrary, it will keep these people from taking money out of Hongkong.

As to the measure for checking the growth of the population of this Colony it must be borne in mind that its growth owes a great deal to the indiscriminate influx from the mainland, and other places of natives many of whom are undesirable, and a measure of that sort will not be against the law when equal chance is taken of the many cases in which persons were arrested and banished after they had been fairly tried and acquitted in open Court.

Although there are several other minor questions connected with the problem I have purposely abstained from mentioning them as the several measures referred to above are, in my opinion, the main questions affecting it.

Now with regard to the additional rates of 7 per cent. imposed on rents by the Government, it will be a great mistake and false economy to oppose it, as it is a small matter in comparison with the extortionate increases in rents made by most of the landlords from time to time. Besides, how can the Government help it when it was urged to undertake many an expensive work at a time when its revenue was decreasing?

When the additional 7 per cent. rates on rent were contributed by the public during the late war, for Imperial purposes was abolished it was the landlords who reaped the benefit.

There are, however, some landlords who are not only honest but even humane, but they are few in number of whom, I am told, Mr. M. J. D. Stephen is one. If the others prefer not to follow in his footsteps there is the more reason for a rent-control; and if the Government will see to it being accomplished I am sure the public will heartily contribute twice the rates on rent now being asked, for there will be an end once for all to the vexatious question of high and oppressive rents.—Yours faithfully,

J. M. XAVIER.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1921.

## The AUSTIN TWENTY

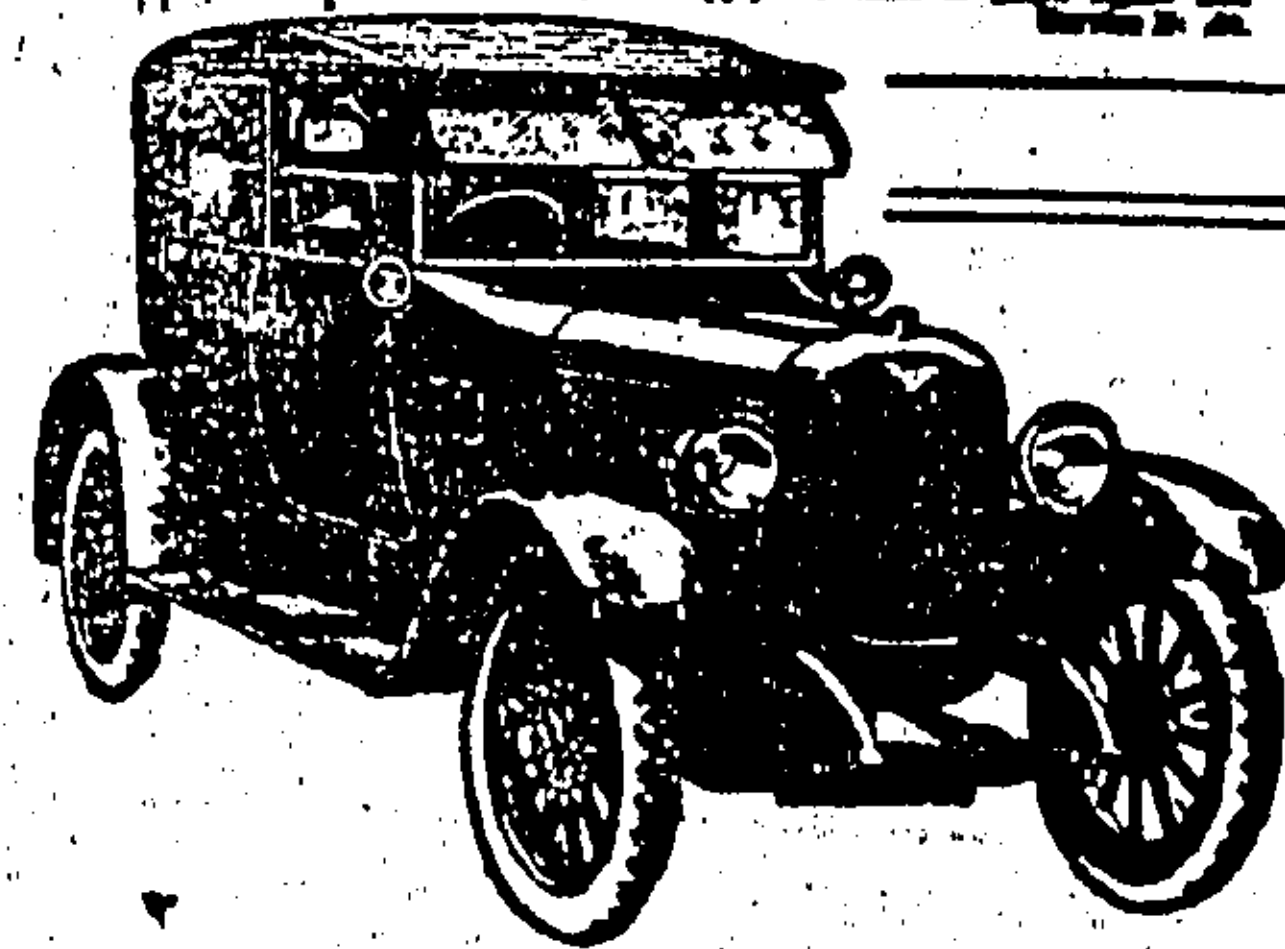
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